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10/550,682	07/31/2006	Katsumi Shibayama	46884-5426	8343
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/550,682	SHIBAYAMA, KATSUMI
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Reema Patel	2812

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### **Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 August 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### **Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### **Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 29 August 2007 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### **Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### **Attachment(s)**

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response to an amendment filed 8/29/07.

### *Drawings*

1. The drawings were received on 8/29/07. These drawings are accepted by the examiner.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 3-6, 8-9, and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoneta et al. (2003/0034496 A1) in view of Akahori et al. (2001/0045577 A1).

4. Regarding claims 1 and 14, Yoneta et al. discloses a photodiode array comprising a semiconductor substrate, wherein a plurality of photodiodes are formed in an array on an opposite surface side to an incident surface of light to be detected ([0038]-[0039]). Additionally, Yoneta et al. discloses forming an anti-reflection film on the incident surface of light to be detected ([0039]). Yet, Yoneta et al. does not disclose providing a resin film that covers regions corresponding to regions where the photodiodes are formed. However, Akahori et al. discloses providing a resin film on a semiconductor substrate and an incident surface of light to be detected so as to cover regions corresponding to regions where the photodiodes are formed ([0027]-[0029]; Fig.

2). This is done for the purpose of protecting the underlying photodiode array structure ([0028]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Yoneta et al. with providing a resin film covering regions corresponding to regions where the photodiodes are formed and an anti-reflection film on a side of the incident surface of the light to be detected, as taught by Akahori et al. so as to protect the underlying photodiode array structure.

As to the claim language "for functioning as a cushion layer", this is merely intended use language, and does not add any appreciable weight to the claim. Furthermore, since the prior art reference Akahori et al. recites the same structural limitation of a resin layer as in the applicant's claim, the reference is seen by the examiner as being able to perform the same intended use.

5. Regarding claims 3 and 13, Akahori et al. discloses providing the resin film so as to cover the entire incident surface of the light to be detected (Fig. 2).

6. Regarding claim 4, Yoneta et al. discloses the semiconductor substrate is provided with an impurity region between the photodiodes adjacent to each other for separating the photodiodes from each other ([0039]).

7. Regarding claim 5, Yoneta et al. discloses a high-impurity-concentration layer of the same conductivity type as the semiconductor substrate is formed on the incident surface side of the light to be detected, in the semiconductor substrate ([0039]).

8. Regarding claim 12, Akahori et al. does not disclose a resin film thickness of 1-50  $\mu\text{m}$ . However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art

at the time the invention was made to select a resin film thickness in the range of 1-50  $\mu\text{m}$ , since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233. Moreover, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the advantage of selecting a sufficient layer thickness thick enough to be mechanically stable while thin enough for device miniaturization. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the resin film have a thickness of 1-50  $\mu\text{m}$  so as to select a layer thickness for the protection film that is mechanically stable yet thin enough for the demands of device miniaturization.

9. Regarding claim 6, Yoneta et al. discloses the following claimed elements:

- A method of producing a photodiode array, the method comprising:
  - A step of preparing a semiconductor substrate comprised of a semiconductor of a first conductivity type ([0038]);
  - A step of forming a plurality of impurity diffused layers of a second conductivity type on one surface side of the semiconductor substrate to form a plurality of photodiodes each comprised of the impurity diffused layer and the semiconductor substrate, in array ([0039]).

10. Yet, Yoneta et al. does not disclose a step of providing a resin film for transmitting light to which the photodiodes are sensitive, so as to cover at least regions corresponding to regions where the photodiodes are formed, on another surface of the semiconductor substrate. However, Akahori et al. discloses providing a resin film on a

semiconductor substrate and an incident surface of light to be detected so as to cover regions corresponding to the regions where the photodiodes are formed ([0027]-[0029]; Fig. 2). This is done for the purpose of protecting the underlying photodiode array structure ([0028]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Yoneta et al. with providing a resin film covering regions corresponding to regions where the photodiodes are formed on another side of a semiconductor substrate, as taught by Akahori et al. so as to protect the underlying photodiode array structure.

As to the claim language "for functioning as a cushion layer", this is merely intended use language, and does not add any appreciable weight to the claim. Furthermore, since the prior art reference Akahori et al. recites the same method step for providing a resin layer as in the applicant's claim, the reference is seen by the examiner as being able to perform the same intended use.

11. Regarding claim 8, Yoneta et al. discloses forming a high-impurity-concentration layer of the first conductivity type on the other surface of the semiconductor substrate ([0039]).

12. Regarding claim 9, Yoneta et al. discloses providing an impurity region of the first conductivity type between the impurity diffused layers adjacent to each other ([0039]).

13. Claims 2-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoneta et al. (2003/0034496 A1) in view of Akahori et al. (2001/0045577 A1) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Allison (U.S. 3,748,546).

14. Regarding claim 2, Yoneta et al. and Akahori et al. disclose a photodiode array but do not disclose that it contains a plurality of depressions having a predetermined depth. However, Allison discloses forming a plurality of depressions in a photodiode array on the opposite surface side to the incident surface of light to be detected, wherein each said photodiode is formed in a bottom portion of the associated depression (col 2, lines 33-45; col 3, lines 10-21; Fig. 1). The purpose of doing this is to ensure that light that enters the device also enters the space charge region, which henceforth increases the efficiency of the device (col 4, lines 9-21). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Yoneta et al. and Akahori et al. with forming a plurality of depressions wherein each photodiode is formed in a bottom portion of the associated photodiode, as taught by Allison, so as to increase the efficiency of the photo-detector device.

15. Regarding claim 3, Akahori et al. discloses providing the resin film so as to cover the entire incident surface of the light to be detected (Fig. 2).

16. Claims 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoneta et al. (2003/0034496 A1) in view of Akahori et al. (2001/0045577 A1) and Allison (U.S. 3,748,546).

17. Regarding claim 7, Yoneta et al. discloses the following claimed elements:

- A method of producing a photodiode array, the method comprising:
  - A step of preparing a semiconductor substrate comprised of a semiconductor of a first conductivity type;

- A step of forming a plurality of impurity diffused layers of a second conductivity type in bottom portions of the depressions to form a plurality of photodiodes each comprised of the impurity diffused layer and the semiconductor substrate, in array.

18. Yet, Yoneta et al. does not disclose the following:

- a. A step of forming a plurality of depressions in an array on one surface side of the semiconductor substrate;
- b. A step of providing a resin film for transmitting light to which the photodiodes are sensitive, so as to cover at least regions corresponding to regions where the photodiodes are formed, on another surface of the semiconductor substrate.

19. Regarding (a), Yoneta et al. discloses a photodiode array but does not disclose that it contains a plurality of depressions having a predetermined depth. However, Allison discloses forming a plurality of depressions in a photodiode array on the opposite surface side to the incident surface of light to be detected, wherein each said photodiode is formed in a bottom portion of the associated depression (col 2, lines 33-45; col 3, lines 10-21; Fig. 1). The purpose of doing this is to ensure that light that enters the device enters the space charge region, which henceforth increases the efficiency of the device (col 4, lines 9-21). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Yoneta et al. with forming a plurality of depressions wherein each photodiode is

formed in a bottom portion of the associated photodiode, as taught by Allison, so as to increase the efficiency of the photo-detector device.

20. Regarding (b), Akahori et al. discloses providing a resin film on a semiconductor substrate and an incident surface of light to be detected so as to cover regions corresponding to the photodiodes ([0027]-[0029]; Fig. 2). This is done for the purpose of protecting the underlying photodiode array structure ([0028]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Yoneta et al. with providing a resin film covering regions corresponding to regions where the photodiodes are formed on a side of the incident surface of the light to be detected, in the semiconductor substrate, as taught by Akahori, et al. so as to protect the underlying photodiode array structure.

As to the claim language "for functioning as a cushion layer", this is merely intended use language, and does not add any appreciable weight to the claim. Furthermore, since the prior art reference Akahori et al. recites the same method step for providing a resin layer as in the applicant's claim, the reference is seen by the examiner as being able to perform the same intended use.

21. Regarding claim 8, Yoneta et al. discloses forming a high-impurity-concentration layer of the first conductivity type on the other surface of the semiconductor substrate ([0039]).

22. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoneta et al. (2003/0034496 A1) in view of Akahori et al. (2001/0045577 A1) as

applied to claims 1 and 6 above, respectively, and further in view of Albagli et al. (2005/0072931 A1).

23. Regarding claims 10-11, Yoneta et al. and Akahori et al. disclose a scintillator panel but disclose that it is formed on the incident surface of light to be detected (Yoneta et al., [0039]). However, Albagli et al. discloses forming a scintillator panel on a side opposite to the incident light surface so as to reduce image blurring ([0025]-[0028]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Yoneta et al. and Akahori et al. with a scintillator panel opposite to the incident surface of detected light, as taught by Albagli, so as to reduce image blurring.

24. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoneta et al. (2003/0034496 A1), Akahori et al. (2001/0045577 A1), and Albagli et al. (2005/0072931 A1) as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Yoshida et al. (U.S. 5,386,122).

25. Regarding claim 15, Yoneta et al., Akahori et al., Albagli et al. do not disclose an optical resin film formed between the scintillator panel and the photodiode array. However, Yoshida et al. discloses an epoxy or acrylic resin in between a scintillator panel and a substrate containing a photodiode array so as to act as an adhesive (col 5, lines 53-55; col 5, line 63 – col 6, line 4).

26. Yoneta et al., Akahori et al., and Albagli et al. disclose the scintillator is formed on the backside of a photodiode array containing a resin film covering regions where photodiodes are formed (see claim 10 rejection). Therefore, it would have been obvious

to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Yoneta et al., Akahori et al., and Albagli et al., to provide an optical resin filling a space between the scintillator panel and the resin film covering the photodiode array, as taught by Yoshida et al., so as to adhere the scintillator panel to photodiode array.

***Response to Arguments***

27. Applicant's arguments filed 8/29/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Claims 1, 6, and 7 have been amended to state the resin film functions as a cushion layer. However, this does not add any appreciable weight to the claims because this amounts merely to intended use language (see claim 1, 6, 7 rejections above).

***Conclusion***

28. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Reema Patel whose telephone number is 571-270-1436. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8:00-4:30 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Lebentritt can be reached on 571-272-1873. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

RSP  
11/20/07



MICHAEL LEBENTRITT  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER